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# Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



# Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1809.

[No. 2394]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and

Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

or,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, to-  
gether with the Striking Tubs, to rent for the  
next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3. 2awom

City Tavern and Hotel,  
ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

R E SPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS  
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,  
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,  
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this TA-  
VERN has, as being one of the best in the Uni-  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodations at the above house, on rea-  
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.

\* Suppers can be had from six to twelve  
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to twenty.

November 15.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

N O T I C E is hereby given to the stockholders  
of the Bank of Alexandria, that a  
dividend of three and a half per cent. on the  
capital stock of said Bank for the half year  
ending this day, is declared, and will be ready  
to be paid to them on Thursday next the  
8th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3. 3w

## NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-  
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best

manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-  
founder business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

## JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King  
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,  
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, en-  
larged and improved by the Author.  
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions,  
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effect, on all who read them with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man-  
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or disconcert those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-  
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-  
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-  
dia.

October 20.

## MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheads 1st and 2d qua-  
lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12. dsw

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a  
considerable part of his time to the

study of foreign languages and the manner in  
which they may be taught with most advan-

tage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*,

which, being now considered as a necessary  
branch of polite education, he flatters himself  
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and

the method of teaching which he means to  
adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Dufief, so gene-</p

Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 30.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a  
repeal.  
[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pickering's Speech concluded.]

The conclusions resulting from the facts and circumstances which I have collected and compared, are serious and alarming. They demonstrate that the representation in the president's message recommending the embargo was delusive, calculated congress to lead into the belief that the situation of the United States, in relation to France and England, was extremely perilous, requiring the immediate adoption of the measure recommended.— And as congress did adopt it, enacting the law recommended, it must be presumed that they believed an embargo was necessary to preserve our vessels, our seamen and merchandize, from great and increasing dangers, with which the message stated that they were threatened.

It also follows, as no subsequent disclosure has been made of other dangers known at the time the message was communicated, that the real cause or motive for the embargo has been, and yet is, veiled from the eye of congress and the nation.

M. Champagny's letter of October 7 (one of the papers communicated with the president's message) requires examination.— But I should first remark, that during the years 1806 and 1807, in order to reduce England, by destroying her commerce, the French emperor, in execution of, and in the spirit of his Berlin decree, ordered all English merchandize to be seized and confiscated, in every place on the European continent, enemy or neutral, occupied by the French armies. For this purpose, and as one instance among many, his troops took possession of the city of Hamburg, (a city with which American merchants carried on a large and valuable commerce, and which as neutral was entitled to the same exemption from hostile violence as the territory of the United States) and by the emperor's orders, Bourrienne, his accredited minister to that free city, addressed a note to its senate, in which, having stated that every person who traded on the continent in English merchandize, seconded the views of England, and ought to be considered as her accomplice; and, that a great portion of the inhabitants of Hamburg were in that predicament, and notoriously attached to England; the emperor caused possession to be taken of their city, and his Berlin decree to be carried into rigorous execution. Accordingly, that minister, in obedience to the emperor's orders, among other outrages, declared, "all English merchandize that may be found in the city, in the harbor, or on the territory of Hamburg, no matter to whom they belong, shall be confiscated." This was done so early as the 24th of November, 1806, only three days after the Berlin decree was issued.

With equal atrocity the emperor caused to be seized and sequestered the vessels and cargoes of neutrals which were brought into or voluntarily resorted to the ports of France for purposes of lawful trade. And we know from a source which will not be questioned, that their liberation was hopeless; because they were worth eighteen or twenty millions of dollars.

Of the vast property thus plundered, a large portion belongs to citizens of the U. States. On the 15th January last, the emperor's minister, Champagny, wrote to our minister, general Armstrong, that their property would remain sequestered until a decision should be had thereon; and this decision depended on our associating or refusing to associate ourselves with him and his allied states in their war with G. Britain. Indeed the emperor was willing to save us the trouble of considering and deciding for ourselves; he declared war for us. "War exists then in fact between England and the United States," are the words of Champagny, in the letter just mentioned! What measures ought to be kept with such a power? While we are yet independent, he

undertakes to prescribe the line of conduct we shall observe, on pain of confiscation of all the property of our innocent and unsuspecting merchants within his grasp! And this monstrous outrage upon our honor and independence, the secretary of state, with very exemplary meekness, says, "had the air, at least, of an assumed authority!"

Where his armies did not thus penetrate and plunder, the French emperor sent to the several powers on the continent, whether emperors, kings, or petty states, requiring (or which from him was equivalent to a command, *inviting*) them to shut their ports against the commerce of England: and, Sweden excepted (between whom and the French armies lay a narrow sea guarded by Swedish and British ships) all obeyed. Even the emperor of Austria, though at peace with England, shut against her his two or three little ports at the head of the Adriatic sea.

The prince regent of Portugal, whose country for more than a century had lived in friendship with England, was the last to obey. But though he shut his ports, national faith and gratitude towards his friends forbade his arresting Englishmen and English merchandize. By shutting his ports, he hoped to appease the emperor, and save his kingdom. But his fate had been determined: although Portugal had for many years been paying a heavy tribute to France and been moreover, anxious to observe the duties of a neutral nation, to save himself and family from disgrace and bondage, the prince quitted his kingdom; finding an asylum in his American dominions.

Thus we have seen the French emperor, not only shutting his own ports and those of his allies, but even those of neutral states, against British commerce; and seizing and confiscating the merchandize proceeding from England and her colonies, although belonging to neutrals, and on neutral territories; and that this unexampled scene of devastation commenced within four days after the Berlin decree was issued.

It was after she had witnessed all these atrocities, and seen the deadly weapons aimed at her vitals, that England issued her retaliating orders of November 11th, 1807.

I now recur to Mr. Champagny's letter of October 7, to General Armstrong, in answer to his enquiry, "whether (in executing the Berlin decree) it was his majesty's intention to infract the obligations of the treaty now subsisting between the U. States and the French empire?" The answer to which has been already recited.

Allow me to repeat, that this letter of Champagny was one of the four papers communicated by the president with his message recommending the embargo, and one of the two which, after being read, was not then suffered to remain on the tables of the senate, but was returned to the president, together with General Armstrong's letter to which it was an answer, agreeably to his request. Subsequent events drew it from the cabinet. Gentlemen will also recollect, that the concluding paragraph of the president's message, in which he desired a return of those two letters, was ordered by the senate to be omitted; so that no evidence of the existence of those letters could appear on the senate's journal, or on the printed copy. In this letter of Champagny's, the views of the French Emperor were but too clearly indicated. To render his decree of blockade "more effectual" (that is in destroying the commerce of England) "its execution must be complete." But as it could not be complete while the vessels of the United States (then with those of England, carrying on, almost exclusively, the commerce of the world) continued their extensive trade with England; we were, in language sufficiently intelligible, invited to fall into the imperial ranks, with the maritime powers of Europe, whom the French Emperor had marshalled against England. But the people of the United States would have been shocked at an open proposition to shut their ports against the English commerce, at the command or at the invitation of the French Emperor, they would not have endured it. The measure could be accomplished only by an EMBARGO; and that wrapped up in the mystery which I have endeavored to unfold.

This letter of Champagny must have arrived in the Revenge; and General Armstrong's dispatches by her, reached Washington, as Mr. Madison informs us, on the 14th of December; and on the 18th the embargo was proposed and recommended! Four days gave little enough time to digest and mature SUCH A PLAN!

These, sir, are my views of the origin of the embargo: the result of a careful, and I trust, an impartial investigation. The material facts are on the record. Of my reasonings and conclusions gentlemen will now judge. If these be correct, the course to be pursued must be obvious. The nation's honor is compatible with the repeal of the

embargo. The welfare of our country is not to be sacrificed to the views or feelings of those who have brought it into its present situation.

Let then, the resolution before us be adopted, and the embargo removed. As the British orders in council were not the cause of the embargo, the honor of the U. States is not pledged for their previous repeal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(VIA NORFOLK.)

Bonaparte's entrance into Spain—Actions in Spain and View of the State of France.

BAYONNE, November 14.

The emperor set out to-day, at noon for Spain. His majesty will, it is said sleep at Irun, and arrive early to-morrow with his august brother at Vittoria. His majesty was not able to keep himself long in cog. at Marac; the Bayonne were most eager to manifest the joy which they experienced at learning the happy arrival of their august sovereign. Last night the town was spontaneously illuminated. An immense concourse of people filled all the streets and public places, and the cry of *long live Napoleon*, resounded from all parts. We learn that there has been a very brilliant affair for our troops near Logrono. The insurgents have been completely beaten. On the other side, a division of the army commanded by marshal Moncey, had, on the 29th of last month, an engagement at Lerin, in which the Spaniards were defeated.

In this affair we took several pieces of cannon and 600 prisoners, which yesterday arrived at Bayonne. The officers are confined in the citadel. These miserable Spaniards are in a most deplorable condition—their cloaths are mere shreds, and they are without shoes. Every disposition is making for vigorous offensive operations, and the arrival of his majesty will, without doubt, give birth to great events. Romano's corps will be the first attacked; we are well assured that every means have been taken for cutting off his retreat. The siege of Saragossa will commence in a few days, and be vigorously carried on. There is a report to-day at Bayonne that Blake has lost 5 or 6000 men in an engagement which he had with general Verdeir, but this report appears premature. Troops of all descriptions are continually passing through this place; they are animated with the best spirit, and burn with impatience to fight under the eyes of the hero, who always lead them to victory. The army of Spain will it is said, be divided into eight grand divisions, and commanded by the marshals Ney, Bessieres, Soult, Mortier, Victor, Moncey, and by the generals St. Cyr and Duc d'Abbrantes. They also talk of an army of reserve, but it is not yet known by whom it will be commanded. The imperial troops, infantry and cavalry, which were at Bayonne, all set out at break of day this morning, preceding his majesty.—*Courrier de l'Empire* November 10.

November 15.

According to intelligence which has this instant been received the defeat of the French at Bilbao has been most complete. Marshall the Duke of Dantzig has made 4000 prisoners, among whom are two guides of general Blake. A great number of carriages and servants belonging to the king of Spain, have arrived here this morning, on their way from Naples.—*Journal de l'Empire*, Nov. 11.

November 15.

The dispositions which were made to drive the Spaniards from the banks of the Ebro, have been attended with the most complete success at every point. General Castanos, after the defeat of his advanced guard, quitted his position at Soria. By this movement the marquis de Romana was no longer able to receive succors from the principal Spanish army. He has had reason to repent of the temerity with which he advanced. The French soldiers had no sooner perceived this corps, which rendered itself so guilty by the most signal perfidy, than they most impetuously waited the order for battle; the victory was quickly decided. Romana was not able to effect his retreat but in the greatest disorder; and his position will no longer permit him to cover St. Andero, which will be immediately attacked and carried.

The Spanish officers which have been made prisoners testify the greatest astonishment at the immense force which was bro't against them—they were so far deceived as to believe that our troops could not quit Germany, and that all was in confusion in that country. Many of them admit that there exists in Spain the greatest subjects of division both between the different corps of their army and their generals, and between the different authorities.

It is evident that the people of property are very seriously alarmed at the pretensions of an anarchical multitude, ever ready to commit the greatest excesses.—*Parisian* of Nov. 11.

BAYONNE, Nov. 14.

The head-quarters of the imperial army has been removed from Irun to Tolosa. It is confirmed that Romana has been completely beaten, and that we are masters of Bilbao. St. Andero will soon be in our possession.

PARIS, November 10.

A letter from Vittoria of the 31st contains the following intelligence:

The army of king Joseph, our beloved sovereign, has already acted on the offensive. It has taken all the positions of the insurgents on the Ebro, and it has formed a junction with the left division commanded by Moncey. Viana, Logrono, Catalonia, are in the hands of our troops, together with 800 prisoners, and a great quantity of baggage.

On the 5th inst. his majesty the emperor and king transferred his head-quarters to Vittoria. The Argus announces that the arrival of his majesty was the signal for a general engagement, which was attended by a victory complete in every respect.

*Journal de l'Empire*, Nov. 11.

LONDON, November 20.

Admiralty Office, November 12.

Copy of a letter transmitted by admiral Young, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, to the hon. W. W. Pole.

*Amethyst*, Hamoaze, Nov. 15.

MY LORD,

I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured the 10th instant, at night, the French frigates La Thetis, of 44 guns, and a crew of 30 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before 7. P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before 10 o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board, for a short time after ten, and from a quarter past 11, when she intentionally laid us on board; till she surrendered (about a hour) she lay fast along side, the stoke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost main deck port and she was after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most essential assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an officer as sir Thomas Hardy could suggest. At half past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners iron, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her commander (captain de Vauzeau) and one hundred and thirty five men killed; one hundred and two wounded, amongst whom are all the officers except three. The Amethyst has lost nineteen killed and fifty one wounded, amongst the former is lieutenant Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly and that invaluable officer, lieutenant S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizzen mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the first lieutenant, Mr. Goddard Blennerhasset, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all enumeration. Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair the master, (whose admirable exertions particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties,) are happily preserved to add lustre to his majesty's service. In justice to Mr. D. the surviving commander of La Thetis, must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter deck when we boarded her.

November 15.

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than they most impetuously waited the order for battle; the victory was quickly decided. Romana was not able to effect his retreat but in the greatest disorder; and his position will no longer permit him to cover St. Andero, which will be immediately attacked and carried.

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I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

MICHAEL SEYMOUR  
Adm. Lord Gambier, &c.

N O T I C E .

I wish to rent my FISHING LANDINGS  
at the Mouth of Hunting-Creek.

James Craik.

Grandma

THURSDAY,

An Election was held  
inst. for Directors of  
drina, when the follow  
chosen:

R. M. Scott,  
Charles Sims  
John Hopkins  
John Janie  
Jonah Thom  
Wm. Herbert  
Thomas Irwin  
Hugh Smith  
John Dandia

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RESOLUTIONS WITH

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Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

An Election was held on Monday the 16th inst. for Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

R. M. Scott,  
Charles Simms,  
John Hopkins,  
John Janney,  
Jonah Thompson,  
Wm. Herbert,  
Thomas Irwin,  
Hugh Smith,  
John Dandass.

And at a meeting of the Directors, Wm. Herbert, esq. was chosen President, and A. C. Cazenove to supply the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Herbert.

Rumor says a Cabinet Council was held at Washington on Monday last, at which Mr. Giles attended, and that it was then and there determined, certain Resolutions should be brought forward in both houses of Congress, which Mr. Giles has since emphatically called

*RESOLUTIONS WITH A BACK BONE!*

The substance of which is said to be, to raise the embargo; suffer such of our merchants to arm their vessels as choose; arm and equip the navy complete; raise 20,000 men immediately, not volunteers but a regular standing force, &c. &c. &c.

We learn Mr. Quincy yesterday in the House of Representatives of the U. S. offered a resolution for enquiring into the conduct of the President, in not receiving the resignation of gen. Lincoln, collector of Boston, when offered two years since.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, January 23.

Mr. Bradley of the conferees from the Senate on the disagreement between the two houses, in relation to the bill, entitled "An act authorising the appointment and employment of an additional number of navy officers, seamen and marines," made the following report:

That they have met the conferees on the part of the house of representatives, and have had a free conference on the subject of the disagreement between the two houses, and regret that it has not been in their power to compromise the disagreement. They submit to the Senate certain propositions made by them to the conferees from the other house as evidence of their earnest desire to have accommodated all differences, and a justification of their conduct to the nation; they subjoin the letter from the superintendent of the navy yard, in the absence of the secretary of the navy, that the state of the frigates might be fully known. They are compelled to say they found no disposition on the part of the other conferees to depart in the least respect from the bill as passed in the house of representatives, or in any manner to wish any accommodation short of the senate receding from their amendments. They therefore unanimously recommend to the Senate to adhere to their amendments.

*Proposition with the subjoined letter, communicated to the conferees on the part of the H. of Representatives.*

"The conferees from the Senate, on the disagreement between the two houses, in relation to the amendments made by the Senate to the bill, entitled "An act authorising the appointment and employment of an additional number of navy officers, seamen and marines," being sincerely desirous to accommodate all differences between the two houses, do propose to the conferees from the House of Representatives, a middle course which will impose little if any additional burdens on the nation; the four frigates being at present in a state of repair, as they are informed, can very soon be equipped for actual service; they presume, from the known liberality and spirit of accommodation, which has so uniformly marked the proceedings of both houses of Congress, that they will readily concur therein, to wit: "To amend the first amendment made by the Senate to read as follows:

"That in addition to the frigates now employed in actual service, there be fitted out, officered and manned as soon as may be, the four following frigates; to wit: the United States, Essex, John Adams and President, and moreover the President of the U. S. is hereby authorised and empowered to equip, man, and employ in actual service, so many of the other public armed vessels now laid up in ordinary, and gun boats, as in his judgement the public service may require; and to cause the frigates and other armed vessels, when prepared for actual

service, respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea coast as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the U. S. or territories thereof, and."

And so modify the second amendment of the Senate, that in lieu of the words "three hundred and fifty," insert only "three hundred."

And so modify the third amendment of the Senate, that in lieu of "four thousand four hundred and forty seven," insert the words, "three thousand six hundred."

And to recommend to the Senate, to recede from their two last amendments made to the second section of the bill.

And to amend the title to read,

"An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force."

Subjoined is a letter from cap. Tingey, superintendent of the Navy Yard, shewing the state of the frigates.

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON,  
20th Jan. 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to state in reply to your note of this morning that the frigates *United States*, *Essex* and *John Adams*, are now in as good order in their hulls as on the day they were launched, and can be rigged in a few weeks if so ordered, and suitable appropriations made.

The frigates *Congress* and *Adams*, might also proceed to a station in the mouth of any of our bays or harbors, but I do not consider their hulls in a situation to bear the sea in heavy weather.

The frigates *Constellation* and *New York*, I consider as unfit to proceed from this yard, until they shall have had a thorough repair, and the remaining frigate the *President*, is now progressing under a thorough repair, and may, I presume, be ready for sea in May next, with the number of carpenters now employed here.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS TINGEY.

Hon. Stephen R. Bradley.

JANUARY 24.

The bill, making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the sea port towns and harbors of the U. S. and to defray the expences of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi, the canal of Carondelet, was passed. The bill appropriates 448,000 dollars.

A message was received from the President transmitting the information requested respecting the execution of the act of Feb. 21, 1806, appropriating two millions for foreign intercourse.

The Senate took into consideration the report of the conferees of the Senate, on the disagreement of the two houses, in relation to the bill authorising the appointment and employment of an additional number of navy officers, seamen and marines and agreed to the same—Yea 23—Nays 10. The bill is consequently lost, unless the house of Representatives agreed to the amendments of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

After the transaction of some minor business—

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for appropriating further sums for fortifications, &c.

Mr. Blount moved to fill the blank for the sum with 450,000 dollars, and read the following estimate of the sums necessary for completing the fortifications in each state for the ensuing year.

For the several works at and } near New Orleans } Do. in the state of Georgia South Carolina North Carolina Virginia Maryland Delaware Pennsylvania New Jersey New York Connecticut Rhode Island Massachusetts including Maine New Hampshire	36,000 60,000 30,000 16,000 28,000 15,000 18,000 5,000 14,000 165,000 24,000 8,000 25,000 4,000
	\$438,000

The motion was agreed to, without a division.

Mr. Van Dyke moved to insert at the end of the section which provides for completing the works already commenced, the words "and for erecting such other fortifications as may be deemed necessary." A motion to without a division.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to strike out of the bill the words "exclusive of the contemplated line of blocks and chains across

the harbor of New York," and insert a proviso that no part of the money appropriated by this bill should be employed in that mode of defence, and that the materials provided for it should be sold and the proceeds of the sale appropriated to other fortifications. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Burwell and Blount, and afterwards withdrawn.

A motion was made by Mr. D. R. Williams to strike out the 2d section of the bill (respecting the canal of Carondelet). This motion was superseded by a motion of Mr. Dana, for the committee to rise in order to recommit the bill; on which motion a debate took place of two or three hours in length, turning principally on the question of the propriety of that mode of defending New Orleans. Motion to rise lost, 47 to 40. Motion to strike out the second section lost—55 to 40.

The blank in the second section was filled with 25,000 dollars.

Mr. Newton moved a new section to authorise the president of the United States to cause a survey of the land lying between the head of the Eastern branch of Elizabeth and Lynhaven rivers, to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal across.—Negatived, Ayes 10.

The committee rose and reported the bill amended, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Lyon obtained leave of absence from Monday next for the remainder of the session.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.

Mr. Nicholas said, that there never was a period in any country which more required the union and exertion of all its citizens to extricate it from its difficulties, than the situation of this country required at the present time. The two most powerful nations of the world (said he) are in a state of war against this country. Their aggressions against us have been continued for twelve months; whilst we have used every honorable means in our power to avoid war. I have repeatedly declared my determination never to submit to the wrongs received; that when the embargo failed we must resort to the valor and patriotism of our citizens.

'Sir, we have too much reason to believe that the moment is at hand when nothing else can extricate us from our difficulties. My attention has been particularly called to the necessity of a measure of the sort I am about to propose from the opposition made to the preparation for war by gentlemen who rely wholly upon the embargo as a coercive measure, and declare that as long as it continues, no preparation should be made with a view to a state of war. If the country remains in a situation unprepared to meet war until the period when every man would be satisfied that the embargo ought to be raised, we shall be compelled to continue it six, eight, or ten months longer till we can prepare for actual war. But, sir, in our preparations, mere defence should not be the sole object. We are the injured party in the contest. This state of things imposes upon us the necessity of being prepared to prosecute the war; because if we seek redress for injury, the mere *defence* of the country will not answer the purpose—and therefore there is the greater necessity for extensive preparation. After these observations, Mr. N. offered the following resolution, which he moved to refer to a committee of the whole:

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this house that the U. S. ought not to delay beyond the day of to repeal the embargo laws, and to resume, maintain and defend the navigation of the high seas against any nation or nations having in force edicts, orders or decrees, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States.

After a few observations from Mr. Dana, expressive of a wish to see a whole system, and the object of the preparation for war precisely defined, expressing at the same time a desire to give the subject an early consideration, the resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, in preference to to-day, 53 to 45.

ALBANY MEETING.

A general and numerous meeting of the citizens of all parties, was held at Albany on the 13th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the present critical state of affairs. John D. P. Dow, Esq. was called to the chair, and Jeremiah Lansing, Esq. was appointed secretary. The business was opened by Mr. Van Vechten—Col. Troup also addressed the meeting, in a short, pathetic and eloquent address. A number of resolutions, occupying three columns in the Albany Gazette, were *unanimously adopted*. They are expressed in eloquent and strong terms of disapprobation of the measures of Congress, and the policy of the administration, including the embargo laws, Giles's supplement, the army

bill, non-intercourse and non-importation laws, &c.

**DESCRIPTION.**—A late European writer describes the rapid journeys so frequently made by Bonaparte, through various parts of Europe, as "like that of a meteor of midnight, suddenly illuminating the air with a splendor more dreadful than darkness; and is watched by the inhabitants of the country, in silence and horror."

"Bonaparte expected to subjugate Spain with a breath! He blew! But when he expected to scatter the ashes of an extinguished people to the wind, his breath kindled a flame among the embers, which rivers of blood will never be able to quench."

**The next Dancing Assembly will be held at Mr. Caton's, on Thursday next, 26th instant.**

January 24.

**A HACK will be provided by Mr. Caton for the use of the LADIES attending the Assembly this Evening. Application to be made at the Bar.**

January 26.

**NOTE LOST.**

**LOST**, yesterday morning, on Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, a NOTE signed by JONATHAN SPARROW, for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, dated "PORTLAND, January 17, 1809," and payable to the subscriber in one year from the date.

The above Note was found by a black man a few moments after it was lost, but his name or residence is not known.—He or whom may be in possession of the same, are requested to return it to us, as it can be of no use to any other person.

Lawrason and Fowle.

January 25—26.

**The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.**

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,  
James M'Guire,  
Wm. Rhodes,  
Thomas Shreeve,  
John Janney,

Committee of  
Council.

January 21.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

AND FOR SALE,  
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
[Price 25 Cents.]

**THE HONEST POLITICIAN.**

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

**Charitable Marine Society Lottery**

**Warranted undrawn**

**TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Six Dollars Fifty Cents.**

January 24.

**FOR SALE,**

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.  
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

etof.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,  
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

2awdpayt

January 23

## Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, & state of Maryland, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the house of Elizabeth S. Barber, in St. Mary's near Chaptico, on the 11th day February, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

The personal property of Richard Bond,

Late of the aforesaid County and state deceased. Consisting of

Several Negroes, Horses, a Carriage, &c.

Upon a credit of six months. Good security will be required; with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, all under, cash. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

REBECCA WHITE BOND,  
Executrix.  
January 19  
law3w

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,  
Executrix.  
January 19.  
law3m

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY  
John G. Ladd.

January 16.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes, and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.  
6th Jan. [11] d6taw

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI-GARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccuba Snuff,  
Rappédo Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

--HE HAS ALSO,  
A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

## TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.  
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

## TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasture and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 19.

law3w

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.  
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,  
And no where else in Alexandria.

## Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's patent Medicine store, No. 36 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.  
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions;

## HAHN'S TRUE AND GENTLE GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.  
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

## ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

## ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lace remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons.

Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gletons, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.

Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them.

To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor.

Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, Butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted.

Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

## TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

## FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor Ex'r

September 24.

## PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDY

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occa-

sionally illustrated by French and Eng-

lish sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words

in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-

cording to the most polite usage in

France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and

phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomymes.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most famili-

lar proper and christian names, and of the

most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language

alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best

writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Co-

neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chamblou,

Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her most*

*teaching language to man, applied to the*

*French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary

of their own language.

VOLNEY.

It shall be printed on fine